

# DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Vol. 1, Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, April 1, 1864. (No. 73.)

## Daily Union Vedette.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,  
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY.

### OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, CHINESE & NEVADA TERRITORY VOLUNTEERS

Terms of Subscription: For Circulation  
One copy one month, (variably in advance) ... \$1.00  
One copy three months ... \$2.75  
One copy six months ... \$5.00

### Terms of Advertising:

Business cards (one line or less) one month	\$1.00
Business cards (one line or less) three months	2.00
Business cards (one line or less) six months	3.00
One square (ten lines or less) one insertion	1.40
One square (ten lines or less) two insertions	2.50
One square (ten lines or less) three insertions	3.25
One square (ten lines or less) one week	4.00
One square (ten lines or less) one month	8.00
One square (ten lines or less) two months	15.00
One square (ten lines or less) three months	20.00
One square (ten lines or less) six months	30.00
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One column, one week	20.00
One column, one month	30.00
One column, three months	60.00
One column, six months	90.00

Single or half yearly advertisers will be allowed to change at pleasure, at 40 cents a square for composition. All transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

### Job Work.

PRINTING, BOOKS, PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS, BILL HEADS.

### Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

FOR ALL PURPOSES AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHERS OF THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE, CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY.

Mr. E. R. BARNES, is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. O'NEIL is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

### L. P. FISHER,

NO. 225 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the City of San Francisco. All orders for advertisements, etc., will be promptly attended to.

### NEW.

Wanted prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

### DENTISTRY.

DE W. E. GROVER, late of San Francisco, Cal. Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. E. L. City. nov27/64

### JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
301 BATTERY STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.

### C. OLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. E. L. City.

### CITY RESTAURANT.

HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.  
We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main Street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where several A la Carte dishes are served up at all hours, in the best style and at the most reasonable terms.

### Banquet Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Banquet Restaurant and Eating House, situated at Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish the most excellent and palatable food at the most reasonable terms.

A champion brave, able and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, April 1, 1864. (No. 73.)

## Swindling the Soldiers.

THE WATCH AND JEWELRY CERTIFICATE BUSINESS.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 27.)

Following close upon the suppression of the gift enterprise, there has sprung up in this city and elsewhere, another business, which is a more independent swindle, and a more dangerous fraud upon the public than the former. It seems to be carried on chiefly at the expense of the soldiers, and it is for their benefit especially that we undertake to expose it. The managers of it appeal to the credulous public by sensation advertisements in substance something like this:

\$500,000

WORTH OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get.

A schedule of articles and prices follows, embracing gold watches at \$100, silver watches from \$15 to \$20 each, gold bracelets and chains, cameo, mosaic, coral and emerald brooches, diamond pins, gold pens, and numerous other articles, valued at from \$2.50 to \$10. The advertisements say that the articles enumerated in the schedule will be sold for \$1 each; that certificates of all the articles are "placed in envelopes, sealed, mixed, and sent by mail as ordered without regard to choice," that on the receipt of the certificate "you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send and take the article or not." Certificates 25 cents each, five for \$1, etc. Agents allowed ten cents on every certificate.

We have not copied any one advertisement, but compile the above from five which are before us, which profess to be issued by different firms, and which, though varying slightly, are the same in substance and often in words. Any number of such advertisements can be found in the *Illustrated Weeklies*, and nobody will have any difficulty in identifying them. What we have to say applies to all of them alike. They all advertise watches and jewelry, and some of them add to that the "prize package" stationary business, the value of which will appear hereafter.

The method of doing this business has been investigated with care, and at considerable expense, by a public-spirited citizen, and the facts have been put in our possession. Some of the statements we shall make, we know of our own knowledge to be true; some of them we take on the authority of our informant, for whose veracity we vouch, and some of them—the most remarkable and conclusive—will appear by an official certificate. The investigation was conducted as follows:

A letter was sent to each one of five separate firms, who advertise in the manner above set forth. Each letter contained an order for certificates of goods, according to the terms of the advertisement, and each inclosed \$20. A copy of the letter, and the names of the firms to which it was addressed, and the answers which were received from each of the five, are before us. We take one answer as a specimen, and then state the aggregate of all. This answer inclosed one hundred

and thirty certificates, of which we copy one, omitting names:

"On the return of \$1 and this certificate, with 15 cents in cash, or postage stamps to pay for packing and postage, we will send you a

GOLD LOCKET MARKED AT \$5."

There were 14 certificates like the above, promising the delivery of various articles at \$4 each; 11 certificates at \$5; 38 at \$4; 17 at \$7; 7 at \$8; 1 at \$10; and 1 at \$15—in all 130 certificates, on the face of them good for articles valued at \$752. From another firm we received a watch as premium, and 106 certificates of similar form to the above, representing articles valued at \$599. A third firm sent a watch and 133 certificates calling for articles marked \$707. From a fourth came a package of jewelry invoiced at \$20, at wholesale prices. From the fifth, 150 packages of stationery, and 35 certificates, representing articles of which the cash value is marked at \$511.

In all there were received 458 certificates for the \$100 originally invested. By the terms of the advertisement, and of the letters, and of the certificates themselves, it appeared that on return of these certificates, and on the further payment of one dollar on each, the applicant would be entitled to receive goods valued at \$2,158. In other words, for a total investment of \$558, adding 15 per cent, these firms promised to return nearly four times that amount. That on the face of it is a swindle.

In the first place, nothing is yet returned for the money spent. The customer has received certificates which are worthless unless he chooses to invest more money. Undoubtedly this is one source of the profits; a man who has received only a lot of certificates for the money he first sent, becoming reluctant to throw away any more. In the second place, here is no lottery, no distribution of chances between blanks and prizes, but an absolute undertaking by these firms to pay to those who deal with them, on return of the certificates, four times the value of the money received. That is what it amounts to, stripped of all the delusive verbiage of the advertisement.

Of course, such a business cannot be honestly conducted. There is fraud somewhere. It would be quite sufficient, in order to warn the public against it, if the investigation had stopped here. But he who had it in charge having satisfied himself of its rascality, concluded to make clean work of it, and to satisfy the public, also, beyond cavil. So the demonstration proceeds.

Having sent \$100 for certificates, worthless in themselves, and not professing to be worth anything, except by further payment, he now invested another \$100 to test their representative value. A hundred certificates were sent for redemption—those of the highest nominal value being selected. They were presented at the places of business of these firms, the money was paid, and a large number of articles were received. Each certificate, it will be remembered, called for a certain article, and the dealer was bound to deliver that article for a dollar. The articles now called for were gold hand bracelets, at \$10; gold hunting watch, at \$15; gold vest chains, at \$6; gold studs, at \$5; gold

pens and silver extension cases, at \$2; gold pen, pencil and holder, at \$5; and many other similar articles, all gold and silver. Those were what the applicant was entitled to get. He did, in fact, receive 211 pieces or sets of jewelry, and five watches, the aggregate value of which was \$599.

We inspected these articles. It was evident enough they were not worth what they were represented to be worth. Some of the "gold" pens had not a particle of gold in them, and could not be written with at all. Some of the "silver" holders were scarcely washed over, and were so weak that on pressing the pen on the paper, the holder was immediately split. All the pens and pencils were of the cheapest workmanship; so poor that they have scarcely a market value. The watches, on being wound up, lost from seven to twenty minutes each in three hours. The jewelry was of an equally worthless description.

But there was one means of ascertaining beyond question the value of these articles, and that means was adopted. They were sent to the United States Assay Office in this city; one of the two or three offices whose certificate or stamp on gold or silver is good the world over. They passed through that office by the usual process—were melted and assayed. The 211 articles, weighing 60 ounces, and all sold by these five firms for gold and silver, were worth in the aggregate, according to their representations, five hundred and ninety-nine dollars (\$599). Their actual value, by the certificate of the Assay Office now before us, was nine dollars and sixty-two cents (\$9.62).

The certificate states the weight before melting, at 60.20 ounces; after melting, 54.45 ounces; fineness, .072; weight of silver, 4.36 ounces; value, \$5.34; fineness of the gold, .006; value, \$7.31; deductions for parting coinage, etc., \$3.00; net value, \$9.62. It is signed by Geo. W. Edelman, for the Treasurer of the Assay Office.

The sum of the whole statement is, that for an actual cash investment of \$200 with five firms (according to the terms of their advertisements of watches and jewelry to be sold for \$1 each without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get), there were received 211 articles of jewelry, etc., represented to be worth \$599, and actually worth in gold and silver \$9.62. If, according to a familiar rule, you double the value of the gold and silver so as to include the cost of workmanship, then for the \$200 paid, \$19.24 were received.

Of the stationery packages received, which are valued at 25 cents, and represented to be worth \$1, we have only to say that they contain the cheapest sort of paper, etc., and may probably, at a liberal estimate, be worth five or six cents each.

The circular and advertisements of these firms contain the most positive assurances of the value of their goods, and of the honesty of the business. We cannot prolong this article by exposing them in detail, but we remark on one point that if their references to editors of well known journals are not, like all the rest of the statements, fraudulent, it is quite time these journals should understand what sort of swindling they are made to endorse. [Continued to Fourth Page.]



## Prisoners of War.

When as children, we read in our school books of the sufferings of the patriots of '76, captured by the British, and immured in the old Sugar House in New York city, or of the hardships and indignities endured by our gallant soldiers and seamen, who being taken prisoners in the war of 1812, were immured at Dartmoor, (the very name of which has become as a stench in the nostrils of the word,) how did not our youthful hearts curdle with horror or thrill with the desire of vengeance! Little indeed did we then imagine that we should ever be forced to record a parallel, if not a greater degree of cruelty, occurring in our midst, perpetrated by men, who call themselves by the proud name of Americans, and exercised on citizens of the same land which gave them birth.

We publish in another column, extracts from a letter lately received here, which mention some facts worth knowing in regard to the chaotic way in which these so-called cavaliers of the South, treat poor, unarmed and helpless prisoners of war, and this taken in connection with many other and equally reliable accounts that have lately appeared in the East, make it self-evident that a gross and inhuman outrage is being daily committed upon our men who are prisoners in the various dungeons of the South.

We set out with this plain principle of law, that prisoners of war are not felons, nor even incarcerated on suspicion of felony. They are prisoners; but only so far to be restrained of their liberty and enjoyments, as may be necessary to prevent them from bearing arms against the belligerent who holds them captive. In case of an insurrection, the legitimate government of the country in which such insurrection takes place, may detain prisoners caught with arms in their hands and try them for high treason—but in such case they are not considered prisoners of war. (See Vattel, Law of Nations, *passim*). Now, although the latter clause in Vattel's definition might furnish us with a partial apology for ill treatment of rebels caught with the red hand, "*flagrante delicto*," yet it certainly furnishes not the shadow of ground why our men taken prisoners in legitimate and honorable warfare for the integrity of their country and supremacy of our flag within its limits, should receive any other treatment than that accorded to most honorable foes when captured. As to our own Government, we need no quibbles to palliate our course with respect to prisoners (rebels) unless, indeed, it be that we deserve rebuke for the all too kind manner in which we treat them, rendering it difficult to imagine from our over gentleness in their regard, that the rebel prisoners in our various Camps and Forts are the traitors and parricides they really are. Certainly, if we err at all, it is not on the ground of undue severity, but rather in the matter of over leniency; a fault in which we surely imitate no other nation, for no other government has ever under similar or analogous circumstances, given us an example of such lenity.

It being then admitted that prisoners of war are to be restrained of their liberty only for the purpose and to the extent above indicated; we can realize the horrible and flagrant wrong done by the rebels to our prisoners in the Libby. That some portion of this may proceed from the malignity of the Jailer at Richmond, (the before the rebellion notorious and since infamous Provost Marshal Winder) is very possible; but yet it is highly improbable that such a course could be persistently carried out in the midst of one of the most populous cities of the South, toward such a number of men as there are in confinement, without being familiar to the entire population; and, in fact, we know incidentally from the admissions of garrulous English tourists in the South, that the whole iniquitous system of treatment pursued toward our prisoners, is authorized in great measure by the heads of the so-called Government, and well understood in its practical workings by the entire people—a fact significant, certainly, when we take into account the claim of the

superior breeding, gentility and cultivated feelings, so often set up by the people of the South in their own behalf.

We do not here propose to analyze those arrogant claims any further than as they are incident to the matter in hand; and taking the accounts so oft repeated and so fully authenticated as to be perfectly reliable as to the manner in which the Libby prisoners certainly, and all the other Union men in Southern jails, as we have good reason to believe, are treated, we cannot but make the following deductions, viz:

1st. The cowardice of the South is shown in the inhuman manner in which prisoners, unarmed and helpless, are insulted, by visitors, and beaten and shot on the smallest provocation by sentries.

2nd. The consciousness of a bad cause is displayed in the refusal to allow prisoners to write freely to their friends.

3rd. The confiscation of the clothes, provisions, etc., sent from the North to alleviate the condition of our men incarcerated in the South, is the meanest of all possible larcenies, viz: that committed under the general trust in human nature, which the sending of such articles through our lines implies.

4th. Fiendish malignity is displayed in the incontestable fact that of all the officers and soldiers of colored regiments, known to have been captured during the last year, not one is accounted for up to this date, by the Confederate Government, as a prisoner, and

5th. The denial of all knowledge that any such have been taken prisoners, iterated and reiterated by the agents of the rebel government, smacks strongly of an ignoble fear of the result of the knowledge of the facts on the part of the U. S., and is subject besides to the imputation of kinship to that meanest of all vices, lying.

All this too, while these "generous sons of the genial South" would really have the world believe that they are par excellence, the gentlemen of the Continent. Oh, shame, where is thy blush! We happen to be well posted both as to the claims set up by Southrons for themselves, and as to the foundations upon which those claims rest and may at some future time devote a column or two to an expose of their social condition previous to this war, which was, we candidly believe, the most arrogant and at the same time imbecile—the most aristocratic and at the same time the most basely servile—the most vaunted and still the most rotten that ever disgraced any part of the civilized globe.

It is not to be doubted but that our Government has been, and is doing and will continue to use the most strenuous efforts, to alleviate the condition of our unfortunate fellow soldiers at Richmond; but the surest diplomacy in this case will be to cut the Gordian knot of diplomacy by the taking of Richmond and razing to the ground the infamous Libby Tobacco Warehouse; all of which will, we doubt but little, take place soon, and that the day may come speedily is our most ardent prayer.

The following extracts from a letter just received by a member of this command from his sister are published, showing how they fare who are so unfortunate as to become the inmates of a rebel prison:

UPPER ALTON, Ill., March 10th, 1864.

Dear Bro:— "I do not feel much like writing, being in so much trouble of mind on account of William (husband of the writer) being still in prison at Richmond, with no prospect of release, so far as I can see. William did not know anything of Col. Streight's escape until after it had been accomplished; as they, viz: Col. Streight and party were in another room, and no communication is allowed among the prisoners. We have heard from William up to the 14th of February—at that time his health was good, but as the prisoners are only allowed to write six lines at a time, and that only at stated intervals, we can get but little news from them immediately. I have just read a letter from Col. Streight, giving an account of the treatment of the poor captives, and it seems to me outrageous that such things have to be endured."

MARCH 11TH, 1864.

"I had just gotten to this point when Mrs. Col. Rogers came in with a letter from her husband, which had been smuggled through by some one who has had the good luck to be exchanged. He says he, in common with the

other prisoners in the Libby, were nearly starving since the rebels refuse to let them have the provisions sent them by their friends. The sum of his letter is that there is not a man in the prison at Richmond who is not half starved, and that they are all so weak as hardly to be able to get around. He states that he became himself so thoroughly spent as to offer one of the guards \$10 for a loaf of bread, without being able to get it at that price."

"He says in addition, that while they (the prisoners) were allowed to get the provisions, clothing, etc., sent to them, they got along well enough, but that they now never see anything sent them from the North."

"Now is not this enough to drive one mad?" Yours affectionately,

To ———, Camp Douglas, U. T.

NEW DISCOVERIES.—We are informed that assays of rock brought from Beaver county in this Territory, have yielded from ten to twenty per cent of silver, and from twelve to twenty-five per cent of copper. This result has been obtained from croppings, and establishes the fact that gold, silver and copper, can be found in all the mountains of Utah. The hardy and enterprising miners of the Pacific slope, will ere twelve months pass away, place this Territory beside Nevada as regards mineral wealth.

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Weather in Oregon.—News from the Sandwich Islands.—Doings of the Idaho Vigilance Committee.—Snake River Indians hostile.—Rush to the Idaho Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.

SAILED.—Dutch ship Cornelia, for Hong Kong, with three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in treasure.

The steady rain during the past twenty-four hours has been of incalculable benefit to agricultural and mining interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29th.

Yesterday dispatches from Oregon say that a cold rain and snow storm prevailed over most of that State during the previous five days.

Reports from the Upper Columbia are very encouraging to the miners. There will be plenty of snow on the mountains to supply water for spring and summer mining along all the streams having a mountain source.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands have been received to March 12th, news unimportant; on the 7th of March a meeting was held at Honolulu of parties interested in the cultivation of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, etc., for the purpose of organizing planters societies.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30th.

Steamer Golden Age arrived last night from Panama.

Oregon dispatches of to-day contain late news from Idaho, relating principally to the late extraordinary means for suppressing crime. The Grand Jury of Boise county returned twelve indictments for murder, sixteen for assault with intent to kill, and one for manslaughter.

The Vigilance Committee, numbering 1,000 men, were making a clean sweep of the villains infesting the Beaver Head country. They had hung eleven men at Virginia City, five at Bannack, one at the Big Hole, one at Deer Lodge and seven at Brier Root.

The Indians on Snake river were committing ravages, and were armed with rifles and shot guns.

The rush of emigration from Oregon and California to Idaho, is immense.

BUSINESS.—The business of Mr. J. D. in Salt Lake City, was somewhat quiet yesterday. The villainous helped themselves to a pair of boots, a double barreled shot gun, and other articles from the manufacturing stock of the establishment. Subsequently they gained surreptitious admission to the premises in which James C. Co. keep a Restaurant, and helped themselves indiscriminately to everything in the place, parently giving the proprietors to understand that thieves have not been scarce.

NOTICE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Powers, Newman & Co., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, below the Salt Lake House, East Temple street, where all who may have money to exchange or remittances to make, can be accommodated at reasonable rates.

CAMP CEMETERY.—This work is nearly completed. The copings for the wall are nearly ready. The lettering of the monument is neatly executed, and the design within good taste.

RECRUITING FOR 2ND CAVALRY.—A private letter received from a recruiting officer, stationed in Placerville, Cal. states that he has secured seventeen recruits for this regiment during the present month.

MAJOR EDWARD EGARRY.—This officer is a member of a Court of Inquiry in Sacramento city. The object of the Court is to investigate the conduct of Quartermaster business in that city during the past year.

OVERLAND TRAVEL.—One hundred and eighty persons are registered in the Overland Mail Office at Atchison, for transportation to the West. A person is now compelled to engage a seat three weeks before starting.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Cutler, A. A. G., of the staff of Brig. Gen. Caffery, was in Salt Lake City on yesterday, en route for Santa Fe, New Mexico, via Denver City.

SHADE TREES.—The Parade Ground of the Camp will be ornamented with shade trees. They will be planted on the outside of the walk facing the officer's and men's quarters.

## POWERS, NEWMAN &amp; CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for COIN AND GOLD DUST. Office in Goddard's building a few doors south of Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

FOR SALE.—Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Submarine Store, 8 1/2 Lake City.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST on the night of the 21st, in or near Salt Lake City, a Japanese short sword with turtle clasp, containing \$120 or \$140 in gold. The finder will receive the above reward by bringing it to the Commandary Department in Salt Lake City, or Head-quarters, Camp Douglas.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.—A General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, under the Presidency of Brigham Young, will be held in this City on the 24th of April, commencing at 10 A. M. Meetings held at Mr. Smith's residence, at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M., and on Wednesday at 10 A. M.

## EXCHANGE. BROKERS AND BANKING OFFICE.

JOHN W. KERR, DEALER IN FOREIGN COIN, GOLD DUST, AND RICHMOND.

Office, Salt Lake House Main Street, S. E. corner, Feb 20th.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD CHANCE.—The undersigned offers for sale a good traveling or freight wagon, Chicago make, with sound new wheels, and cloth cover. The wagon is in good order. Call and see it. Apply on the corner of G. S. L. City, 1st South Temple street, near the Post Office, Feb 24th.

SALT! SALT! TABLE SALT.—Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good order, and at low prices. Also a quantity of short salt, and a quantity of salt, all of which will be sold at low prices. Apply to the Post Office.

MANURE FOR SALE.—Several hundred tons of good manure, for sale at low prices. Apply to the Post Office.



**BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.**

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEGETABLE.]

CHICAGO, March 27th.

The President issued a proclamation declaring that the benefits of his Amnesty Proclamation apply only to those persons yet free from arrest. Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the proclamation of the 8th of Dec. may apply to the President for clemency like all other offenders; their application will receive due consideration. And it is further proclaimed that the oath prescribed in the 8th of Dec. proclamation, may be taken before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, of any State or Territory not in insurrection.

An order has been issued allowing officers and soldiers of the invalid corps, fit for active duty, to enter the veteran corps.

Cairo, March 27th.

Dispatches says that 150 rebels were killed at Paducah, and eleven Federals, including seven negroes, killed in the fort by rebel sharpshooters. The assailing force (said to have been not more than 3,000 strong,) were without artillery; our forces had just been paid for one years service at Union City, and loss by the surrender in money to the boys is not less than sixty thousand dollars.

St. Louis, March 27th.

Our loss at the capture of Fort De Russay, seven killed, forty-two wounded; rebel loss, five killed, four wounded. De Russay is seventy miles from the mouth of Red river and seventy from Alexandria.

Boston, March 27th.

A Madrid letter says the Florida sailed from Funchal on the 26th ult. The St. Louis was in port but being a sailing vessel, could do nothing.

Washington, March 27th.

Gen. Grant arrived from the army this noon, and spent the remainder of the day with Halleck and Stanton; returns to-morrow.

Gov. Bramlett of Kentucky, was here yesterday and had an interview with the President relative to the enrollment of slaves. No conclusion has been reached in the premises.

Notwithstanding Congress passed a law authorizing the transfer of a thousand men from the army to the navy, the Secretary of War positively refuses to let the law be carried out. The naval service is absolutely suffering for sailors, there being thirty vessels now detained from going to sea for want of men.

Franklin is expected here on Wednesday next, the German organization is preparing to give him an enthusiastic reception.

The Committee of Ways and Means decided not to tax any article on hand that had already paid any regular imposed tax.

Gen. Grant intends to place all General officers on duty at once.

New York, March 27.

Ten regiments of Burnside's command are now at Annapolis. A Mobile paper of the 18th, says there was no firing on Fort Powell yesterday. The enemy's fleet is three and a half miles from the fort.

Steamer America, from Bremen via Southampton 16th, brings news that the pirate Florida put into Madrid on the 4th. Twenty tons of coal and provisions, etc., were allowed her, and she was ordered off.

Two hundred and fifty persons were drowned by the bursting of the Sheffield reservoir.

The Times says there is good reason to believe, though the matter cannot be announced as absolutely certain that a Conference will, after all, actually assemble. In the Lords, Lord Campbell asked the meaning of Gortschakoff's words as to a combination between Russia, Austria, Prussia and England. Lord Granville said Gortschakoff could only refer to a conference proposed. England had not entered into any combination displaying the slightest hostile feeling toward France. In the Commons Roebuck asked if the Federal and Confederate Governments had been remonstrated with for the employment of agents for illegal purposes, and said he would be glad to see the Federal shipping swept from the seas. England's honor was at stake. Lord Palmerston said these Government's have been remonstrated with, and prosecutions instituted. Bright said Roebuck's speech was unworthy a member of Parliament.

Maximilian had visited Queen Victoria.

The Confederate loan advanced 4 d, closing at forty-eight to fifty. Consuls steady at ninety and a quarter.

France—The Memorial Diplomatique says a treaty between Maximilian and Napoleon will be agreed on, immediately on his becoming Emperor of Mexico. The treaty is intended to settle the period of the French occupation, and arrange for the liquidation of French claims. The French troops will be withdrawn gradually when the regimental lists are filled. Six thousand volunteers of the Foreign Legion are to remain in Mexico, and the debt due France will be paid in four teen annual installments of twenty-five million francs each. The Federals are said to have violated Mexican territory by seizing cattle belonging to the Confederates at Matamoras.

La France says England and Russia are endeavoring to induce Denmark to accept an armistice, the armies remaining during the conference in the same position. Five Danish steamers are cruising off Stralsund, where the Prussian fleet was then bound. The Swedish troops are ordered to be ready to march for the bombardment of Duppel, where fortifications have been commenced. The Prussians occupied several places near Duppel, and an important engagement occurred near the same place.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27th.

A large batch of Federal deserters was brought in this morning from the north. Rebel deserters continue to come in at the rate of twenty to thirty per day. All quiet at the front. The weather fine.

Information has been received that the rebel General Martin's division of cavalry had arrived at Carlisleville, Georgia, from East Tennessee, and is recruiting. Wheeler went from Cassville to Dalton.

The rebels claim to have fifty thousand men at Dalton and in the vicinity. They say Longstreet has gone into Kentucky with twenty-six thousand men.

An order was published by Johnston to restrict all officers, even Maj. Generals, to but one horse, owing to the scarcity of forage. All the heavy artillery is being removed from Kingston to Altoona.

**THEATER!!**

**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY**

Manager, H. B. CLAWSON  
Stage Manager, JAMES T. CLARK

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SEASON.

**SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT**

**BENEFIT OF THE LADIES OF THE COMPANY.**

**SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2nd, 1864.**

Will be presented for the first time in this Territory.

Bourgeois's Great Irish Drama in three Acts,

**THE COLLEEN BAWN**

**OR THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.**

Elly O'Connor (The Colleen Bawn) Mrs. S. M. IRWIN

Miles M. Coppaloon Mrs. S. M. IRWIN

Supported by a full cast of the Company. During the piece Mrs. Irwin will sing "The Crooked Lane" and "The Pretty Girl Making the Cove."

For synopsis of Scenery, Incidents, Etc., see posters and bills of the day.

**COMIC SONGS, BY MR. W. C. DUNHAM**

The whole to conclude with the popular Protean Farce, with a variety of imitations,

**THE WIDOW'S VICTIM**

Characters by Messrs. Margott, Maiben, Simmons and Madeline Clawson, Bowring and Woodma see.

Doors open at a quarter to 7 o'clock; Curtain rises at half-past 7. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

**ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!**

We have just opened at our New Store

**A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED**

Stock of

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

From the Eastern Market,

Which we wish to dispose of as soon as possible, on Reasonable Terms.

Call and examine, at the New Store, opposite the U. S. Substinence Storehouse, west side of Main street.

WILKINSON & CONRAD.

**FAUST'S**

**LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLES,**

(SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET.)

**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.**

**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES LET**

on moderate terms.

**Horse and Cattle Market.**

Auction Sales every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention given to selling Horses, Mules and Stock of all kinds. Purchasers and sellers will each consult their interest by calling on me.

**CORRAL ACCOMMODATIONS**

on a liberal scale, at my premises. Farmers will find here convenient stabling, at reasonable rates.

**RANCH.**

Horses or Mules Ranched by the month or year.

feb28-1f H. J. FAUST.

**GREAT SALT LAKE**

—AND—

**EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE**

Will commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, May 1st, 1864.

**THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.**

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.

A. J. OLIVER & CO., Proprietors.

THOS. D. BROWN, Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City.

PAXTON & THORNBURG, Virginia, { E. WHEATON, Austin.

**PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO.,**

**BANKERS.**

AUSTIN, - - - - - N. T.

Draw on Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business.

H. W. THRELL, { PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO., Virginia, } Austin.

**ASSAY OFFICE**

OF

**THRELL & CO.,**

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

feb28-1f THRELL & CO.

**WANTED.**

Hay and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by WALKER BROS.

**ATTENTION!!**

IMMENSE SACRIFICES!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

**CHEAP AND GOOD.**

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!!

**Wormser & Co.,**

Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

**LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,**

**OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,**

**ETC., ETC., ETC.**

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of

**LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,**

**LADIES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,**

**FANCY TRIMMINGS,**

**LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.**

**CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,**

**DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,**

of Every Variety, and

**YANKEE NOTIONS.**

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

**CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.**

At the New Store, Main Street, next to Cronys & Clayton's.

feb28-1f

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**

I have just received and have to

**ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,**

A large and

**WELL SELECTED STOCK**

OF

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

Which I wish to dispose of as soon as possible.

Call and examine, and note the prices; no trouble to show goods.

**WM. JENNINGS,**

"Staines & Needham's" old Store, at St.

The highest prices paid for Gold Coin and Gold Dust.

February 24th, 1864-1f W. JENNINGS.

**JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,**

**Merchant Tailors,**

Second South Temple St., Near Faust's Livery Stables,

**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,**

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand,

Broad Cloths,

Black Doe Shirts,

Fancy Cassimeres,

Marcellines, and

Silk Vestings.

which they offer to make up to order, on Reasonable Terms.

We call particular attention to our stock of

**Pantaloen Goods,**

just received from the East, which are of the Latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city.

Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to CUT and MAKE UP every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved styles, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Clothing cleaned and repaired. Cutting done to order.

mar28-1f



And, I am sure, to say that this business is probably illegal under existing statutes; but that if it is so managed as to evade them, the immediate duty of the Legislature is to pass a law which will meet the case, and protect the honest but innocent men who now suffer at the hands of this gang. Their advertisements are from all parts of the country. Probably many of the seemingly different firms are really one. They all, we are informed, do, or did, a large business with the army. In one instance, at least, the attention of the Provo Marshal has been called to it, and steps taken to protect the soldiers. In our armies similar vigilance ought to be exercised.

**A SUBMARINE VESSEL.**—Several of the Continental journals contain the following paragraph: "A submarine vessel, of colossal dimensions, is now being built at Cronstadt, in the construction of which 2,000 tons of iron and steel will be used. She is to be moved by two large engines worked by compressed air, is to be armed with a powerful spur, and will carry every accessory for fixing to the hulls of vessels large cylinders of powder, to be fired by electricity. Large glass covered openings will enable the crew to direct the course of the vessel; they will also be able to regulate the depth at which she is to swim, but in general the vessel will be near the surface. The Emperor recently signed a decree appropriating 673,000 francs for the construction of the sea monster."

The reason why many ladies dodge an offer of marriage, is because the question is popped at them.

#### By-Laws of West Mountain Quartz Mining District.

At a meeting of the quartz miners of West Mountain Quartz Mining District, held at Jordan Valley House, Salt Lake Valley, on the 17th day of September, 1863, the following By-Laws were passed:

Article 1st. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the confluence of the river Jordan with Great Salt Lake, and running thence in a southerly direction along the east bank of said river Jordan to its point of exit from Lake Utah; thence along the west margin of said lake to the 40th deg. of north lat. thence along said 40th deg. of north lat. to the 114th deg. of west long. (Greenwich); thence along said 114th deg. of west long. to the 41st deg. of north lat. thence along said 41st deg. of north lat. to Great Salt Lake; thence along the margin of said lake, in a southerly direction, to the place of beginning.

Article 2nd. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim, with all its dips, angles and variations.

Article 3rd. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location, on any one vein; by purchase, any number of shares can be held.

Article 4th. All claims located must have a notice posted upon them, stating the number of shares, and the probable course claimed, and also recorded in the books of the District Recorder, within ten days after location.

Article 5th. Each company must do one faithful days work on their claim each month, after the 1st day of April, 1864; on the failure to do so the claim will be jumpable; provided, however, that if the company are prevented by local insurrection or rebellion from working, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claim.

Article 6th. The discoverer of a vein of quartz, containing gold, silver, copper or other valuable metals or minerals, will be entitled to two shares.

Article 7th. There shall be a District Recorder, elected from among the miners of the District, whose duty it shall be to record all claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each locator or owner, and receive as compensation a sum not exceeding one dollar per locator or owner. His term of office shall be one year, or until his successor is chosen.

Article 8th. These laws will apply to locations of claims on veins of coal, iron, or other metals or minerals in this District.

Archibald Gardner was elected District Recorder of West Mountain District for one year from the date above written.

Archibald Gardner, President.  
G. W. CARLETON, Secretary. m26-167

#### RANSOFF & BRO.

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles.**

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY.

SELECTED WITH SPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET.

At Rates, to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

**Merchandise.**

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

**WOOLEN GOODS.**

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co., at \$50.00 per share. Apply to

Quartermaster's Warehouse Salt Lake City.

**NOTICE.**

Office, JORDAN SILVER MINING CO., Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.

THE Stockholders of the Jordan Silver Mining Co. are hereby notified that an assessment number five (5) of Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share, was levied by the Board of Directors, on the 16th inst., payable on or before the first day of April, 1864.

By order of the Board, G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.

**ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS**

**SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.**

**DEPARTURES.**

**Eastern Mails.**

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 6 p. m. each day.

**Western Mails.**

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 p. m. each day.

**Northern Mails.**

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 a. m.

For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 a. m.

**Southern Mails.**

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 a. m.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 a. m.

**ARRIVALS.**

**Eastern Mails.**

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—7 a. m.

**Western Mails.**

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—7 a. m.

**Northern Mails.**

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 a. m.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m.

**Southern Mails.**

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 7 p. m.

#### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Arrived this day at

**WALKER BROS.**

A full Stock of

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,**

and all to be delivered at our warehouse

**To Arrive**

On the first day of April, a

**MAGNIFICENT STOCK**

of

**FANCY DRESS AND DRY GOODS,**

Selected expressly for

**Spring Trade.**

**GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.**

**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC., ETC.**

**ATTENTION! ATTENTION!**

**CITIZENS OF UTAH.**

**Bring in Your Produce!!**

**A. GILBERT.**

(Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls special attention to his large and well selected

**STOCK OF DRY GOODS**

Consisting of

**COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,**

**CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS**

and other

**STAPLES.**

Selected Expressly for this Market.

Also offers on reasonable terms,

**GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,**

**SOAP, etc., etc., etc.**

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,**

etc., etc., etc.

On Terms to Suit.

**EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES**

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

KIDGELL begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has removed his jewelry establishment to a more suitable store; on 1st South Temple street, near E. Cutler's blacksmithing shop, and opposite Mr. J. Clawson's ice cream saloon, and at the same time returns thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance of their patronage, both in making and repairing jewelry, watches, etc., as he has engaged a first-rate watch maker, and by strict attention to business and good workmanship, he hopes to give general satisfaction. Call and see him; as he keeps a large stock of new goods to arrive soon.

**FOR SALE.**

One hundred and fifty feet in the Vallette Silver and Copper Mining Company. Apply to

Quartermaster's Warehouse, S. L. City.

**FOR SALE.**

GUNNY and GRAIN SACKS, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

#### PROPOSALS FOR

**SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES**

THE U. S. Commissary of Subsistence, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, is hereby invited to receive proposals for furnishing the following named articles:

1st. FRESH MEAT.

Three hundred (300) pounds of fresh meat, to be delivered on the 1st day of July, 1864, and on the 15th day of July, 1864, and on the 30th day of July, 1864, and on the 15th day of August, 1864, and on the 30th day of August, 1864, and on the 15th day of September, 1864, and on the 30th day of September, 1864, and on the 15th day of October, 1864, and on the 30th day of October, 1864, and on the 15th day of November, 1864, and on the 30th day of November, 1864, and on the 15th day of December, 1864, and on the 30th day of December, 1864, and on the 15th day of January, 1865, and on the 30th day of January, 1865, and on the 15th day of February, 1865, and on the 30th day of February, 1865, and on the 15th day of March, 1865, and on the 30th day of March, 1865, and on the 15th day of April, 1865, and on the 30th day of April, 1865, and on the 15th day of May, 1865, and on the 30th day of May, 1865, and on the 15th day of June, 1865, and on the 30th day of June, 1865, and on the 15th day 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